

THE TRUNK MURDER.

The Defendant in the Peller Murder Case on the Stand.

Maxwell Tells All About the Killing of Peller—He Did It Accidentally, But Enlightened at What He Had Done, Sought Safety in Flight.

St. Louis, May 27.—The expectation that Maxwell would take the stand in his own defense was sufficient to pack the criminal court room at an early hour yesterday morning.

Attorney Fauntleroy, for the defense, after the routine business of the court had been concluded, commenced his opening address to the jury. He stated that he wished to impress upon the fact that no one knew how Peller came to his death except the defendant, and he proposed to disclose to the jury all the circumstances attending it.

Maxwell was then placed on the stand. He showed little evidence of feeling, although there was some degree of nervousness in his face and hands. There was a rustle through the court room and Judge Van Wagner in a brief speech demanded absolute quiet in the audience.

Witness, in reply to questions by Fauntleroy, stated in substance as follows: "My full name is Hugh M. Brooks. I am twenty-five years of age, born in Hyde, Chester, England. I commenced to study law with Brown at Stockport, near Hyde, in 1878, and remained there four years. I am a lawyer by profession and also studied medicine and surgery at the college school at Manchester, but am not a licensed physician. I first met Arthur Peller at the Northwestern Hotel at Liverpool, but did not get acquainted with him until I met him on the steamer Cephalonia, when he was on his way to America. Peller and I were both Englishmen coming to a strange country and our acquaintance ripened into a warm friendship. We talked much about our plans and purposes, and our acquaintance and friendship continued after our arrival."

The witness then described various events about Peller leaving Boston for Canada, about his own and Peller's arrival in St. Louis and stopping at the Southern Hotel, and said that he had between \$20 and \$30 when he arrived here. He told how he had tried to pawn some of his things before Peller came.

Maxwell then described his visits to Fernow's drug store and his conversation with Fernow, and his purchasing various articles from him.

"I reached Boston, February 27," continued the witness, "and after three or four days Peller started on a business trip. I had conversations and correspondence with Peller about going to New Zealand. We agreed to meet in St. Louis and go there together. I told him about my financial condition, telling him that I had a letter that I had \$100 all right. I treated Peller several times medically in Boston and by letter, and he acknowledged having received the benefit from the treatment. He knew that I was a doctor and he trusted me. I never used any deception with him in this regard."

The court then took a recess, after which the examination was resumed. "We, Mr. Peller and I, went to the Southern Hotel, where we attempted to discover the cause of the detention of my trunk, which contained the trunk, and were told by the baggage men that it was probably detained in Fort Huron, Can., by the customs officers."

"We visited Alice, the epileptic, in the endeavor to ascertain if he would purchase the lantern and after three or four days, from the time that Mr. Peller arrived in St. Louis down to Easter Sunday we saw a great deal of each other. We were, as a former witness has stated, almost inseparable. I visited him some several times, but when we were not looking at each other or playing pool we spent most of our time in my room. We played pool a great deal and whoever lost the game paid for it. We played about even, so the expense was about equally divided. We did not get drunk, but not much. He paid for most of the drinks."

"Mr. Peller was accustomed to call at my room early in the morning and we would go down to breakfast together. In my room, converse and smoke for awhile, and then go to the room. On Easter Sunday, before I went to the drug store, he and I had a conversation about the performance of the operation of the drug store, and he said also a day or two before that Mr. Peller described to me his symptoms and I concluded that he was suffering from a stricture, and that the best method of treating him was by passing a catheter. I took him to the drug store and read to Mr. Peller the directions as to the proper methods of administering chloroform, and refreshed my own mind as to the precautions to be used. There were marginal notes on the pages treating of the simplest and easiest method of using the drug, but I had made these some twelve months before I left England. After this conversation with Mr. Peller I went to the drug store and purchased four ounces of chloroform and a quantity of absorbent cotton."

"On this same day Peller and I had gone to another drug store, one under the Southern Hotel, and made some purchases which he said we were to use. We probably did not get on our journey to Auckland before we should have arrived at San Francisco. It had been understood between us all the time that I was to sell my magic lantern and some other things in order to raise money for the trip to San Francisco and that he was to pay my passage to Auckland and the understanding that I should render to him the cost of that passage. While in the drug store I ordered and drank a mixture of bromide of potassium and valerate of ammonia to quiet my nerves. I drank this in the presence of Mr. Peller and he paid for it as he did for the other things purchased there. We then returned to the hotel, and on our way up to my room stopped at the cigar stand and purchased a box of cigars, for which my companion also paid. We then went up stairs and after putting on our clothes discussed the proposed operation. Mr. Peller went to his own room, returning shortly after, having removed his waistcoat and replaced his coat with a dressing gown."

"Immediately thereafter we began to make preparations for the operation. Mr. Peller removed his trousers and drawers and lay down upon the bed. I placed a four-ounce bottle of chloroform on the washstand and poured out a fluid ounce of the liquid on a piece of flannel which I folded three times. I then walked to the bed and held the flannel about six inches from my patient's face, so that the vapor from the chloroform might become a thick cloud over his head and produce a too violent effect. It all evaporated in a few minutes and I turned around to get more and found that the bottle which I had placed on the washstand had fallen into the basin and a large portion of the contents had flowed out and not enough was left to produce anesthesia. Then I went to Fernow's drug store to get more, telling Mr. Fernow that I had spilled what I had first bought from him. I wanted four ounces, but the druggist only had two and I took that."

"Were you excited in your manner?" asked Mr. Fauntleroy of the defense.

"Not at all."

"Did you feel any excitement?"

"No; none whatever, but I was certainly in a hurry to get away, and told Mr. Fernow so. I think I remarked to him that it was unnecessary to put a label on the bottle, for I intended to place it in an empty bottle in my room. I then returned to my room, where I left Mr. Peller in an undressed condition lying upon my bed. I placed about a gramme of the fluid on the bed a second time, and again

WILLIE BALDWIN.

His Attorney Claims to Have Discovered Evidence Showing That He Was Wrongly Convicted of Murdering His Sister.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—A special to the Times from Atchison, Kan., says: Interest in the Baldwin murder case has been renewed by public sentiment increased by the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of Peter M. Stokesberry, charged by Mrs. Baldwin with the commission of the murder of Mary Baldwin.

From the first, the people of this city have believed that Will Baldwin was guilty of the murder of his sister; but a small minority have as conscientiously considered him innocent. After his conviction and imprisonment his attorneys spared his pains to secure a new trial, and in January last they were informed by John Dougherty, depot master of the Union depot, of facts tending to connect Stokesberry with the murder. Stokesberry was then in the early part of 1888, the night Mary Baldwin was killed.

With a view of ascertaining his character and antecedents, the Hon. R. F. Wagner, justice of the peace, who led to the discovery that Stokesberry was a professional thief and had served a term of three years in the Iowa penitentiary for burglary. Soon after his release in 1884 he married a widow with three children in Nebraska, and in the early part of 1888 returned to Atchison. He was a sort of carpenter, and worked for Marshall & Park, of this city, during the summer of that year.

On the night of July 7, the time of the perpetration of the crime, Stokesberry and his wife, with Mar Hoover and a man named John Bethel, went to a dance at Harmony Garden, a pleasure resort in the suburbs. Stokesberry remained there but a short time, and then returned to his home and did not return until midnight. He told his wife that they would have to start for home immediately, and left the garden in an excited and hurried manner.

When Mar Hoover returned to her house, which adjoined the garden, she found that the premises had been burglarized and a quantity of clothing stolen. She did not suspect Stokesberry at that time, but in January following Mrs. Stokesberry sent for her and told her that her husband was a burglar, and she had the stolen goods in her possession. The premises were searched by the police and the property found in a feather bed, as described by Mrs. Stokesberry, who also told Mar Hoover that her husband had committed a crime of an awful character, which she did not dare to reveal.

Stokesberry was arrested for the burglary, but acquitted on the evidence of his wife, who swore he had not been in the garden with her from eight to twelve o'clock continuously on the night of July 7, 1888. As soon as he was acquitted he fled the town.

J. Wagner, one of Baldwin's attorneys, attended this trial, having been asked to do so by John Dougherty, for the purpose of discovering some way of connecting Stokesberry with the Baldwin murder, but failed.

In April of this year, one George Seales, then confined in the county jail on a charge of receiving stolen cattle, and subsequently arrested and sent to the penitentiary, sent to Mrs. Stokesberry a note which fell into the hands of Baldwin's attorneys. The contents of that note were as follows:

"Mrs. Stokesberry: When Peter left here he was afraid you would give him away in the town. I went to the drug store and bought a box of cigars, for which my companion also paid. We then went up stairs and after putting on our clothes discussed the proposed operation. Mr. Peller went to his own room, returning shortly after, having removed his waistcoat and replaced his coat with a dressing gown."

"I wrote it. My idea was that the authorities would find it and that it would puzzle them until an autopsy should be held."

"Was your idea to delay them while you were getting away?"

"Yes, I shaved off the moustache."

"Can you tell how that came upon him?"

"Yes, I did it with a scalpel, but can say no reason for it."

"You did this all on Monday morning?"

"Yes, on Monday morning."

The rest of his testimony was taken up with the facts of the case, and the events which occurred there and his explanation of some of the big stories which he told about himself on his trip to that city.

The court then adjourned until to-day, when the direct examination will be continued.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Powderly Discourses on the Objects of the Order.

CLEVELAND, O., May 27.—The Knights of Labor met at ten o'clock yesterday. The first business transacted was the election of new delegates, who were not present at the law general assembly held at Hamilton, Ontario. No assembly was permitted to be represented at the Hamilton convention, and the delegates were elected by the order and its remarkable growth, strikes and their judiciousness in all actions of strikes, boycotts and the relation of the order to the labor movement. Delegations and standing committees were then appointed. Special committees were appointed on the address of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, also on the plan of Edward Norton of Chicago, who suggested a manufacturing union. To give all the committees a chance to get through the convention adjourned, and the remainder of the day was devoted to committees. A plan is on foot to call in committee to the present organizers and revise some and drop others. The injudicious conduct of many organizers it is thought has caused the order a great deal of trouble. In his address, Mr. Powderly said: "The multiplicity of strikes that have occurred in the past six months have greatly lowered our order in the public estimation. Of course a great many strikes are due to which we should not be credited, but on the other hand, many that are charged to us are responsible for." In closing he said: "I will see no one. I will attend to no other business until this convention is over. I propose to stay here and finish this business. It takes all summer, and I want you to be prepared to stay with me."

A MARRIAGE BLOW.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 27.—Last night about ten o'clock Ambrose Gibbey and Peter Ellis, boys about ten years of age, together with several lads, were playing ball in the northern part of town, when the boys became involved in a quarrel. Gibbey raised his ball and struck Ellis over the head, crushing the skull like an egg shell, rendering him insensible. The boy was taken home, but has not as yet regained consciousness, and the physicians have given up hopes of saving his life. Gibbey has been arrested and will be held to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Three other boys are also under arrest as accessories to the fact, as they are charged with urging the boy to do the deed.

Earthquake.

Font KRON, M. T., May 26.—An earthquake shock was distinctly felt between Duncan and Horse Plains, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, last Wednesday forenoon, for a distance of ten miles, which lasted from eight to ten seconds. The Indians in the vicinity were much frightened, as well as the whites. Glass was shattered and chimneys tumbled. A loud rumbling was heard just before the shock was again

KNOTT HOT.

Kentucky's Governor Pays His Compliments to Comptroller Durham.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 28.—A few weeks ago Durham, United States Comptroller of the Currency, wrote a private letter to James Gill of Shelby County, saying that State affairs had been badly managed in Kentucky and that the State needed a good financier. He said that while he would make no canvass for the office of Governor, yet if it were tendered him he would probably accept it provided the President could dispense with his services in his present position. In some way the letter got into Governor Knott's hands and he concluded that Judge Durham had made a fling at him when he spoke of the State's lacking a financier and prepared the open letter. The Governor employs an unlimited amount of satire and ridicule, flourishing them like keen-bladed knives, and undertakes to belittle Judge Durham and his suggestions. He first makes fun of Durham's bad English and his notorious hankering after office. He is glad to hear that "the dear judge" is willing to sacrifice himself, give up duties of paramount importance to Cleveland's administration to save Kentucky." He points out many good things done under the present administration, including a reduction of 50 per cent, in taxes, which will occur before the judge's election, which the wild outcry of the people will force upon him. He says the judge, from his comments on the present Government and his statement that Kentucky needs a financier, certainly has a term of finances under the members of the State Government will pay all expenses out of their own pockets. Meanwhile, he will be glad to see the judge's peculiar hankering after office, and he will be glad to see the judge's peculiar hankering after office, and he will be glad to see the judge's peculiar hankering after office.

Further Outrages Committed by This Despicable Organization.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 29.—Riotous country once more comes to the front with one of the most diabolical outrages ever perpetrated within the borders of the State. As on other occasions of this nature the perpetrators of the crime are what are known as "Red Men," the organization of outlaws which for half a dozen years has flourished in this State in despite of all the efforts of the authorities to stamp it out. The victims, this time, are Mr. and Mrs. George Keck, who live on Grass Run, in Hancock County. The couple and their two children were suddenly aroused by shouts of a mob which had surrounded their house, and on the doors being opened the "Red Men" took possession of Mr. Keck and wife, took them into the woods, near by, roped them to trees and beat them in the most brutal manner with bloody switches. The fiends then burned the dwelling and its contents to the ground and departed. After a while the mob returned, releasing the self and after releasing his bleeding and fainting wife and bringing her to a place of safety, swore out warrants for such of the mob as he had been able to identify. The mob has been arrested and jailed. Other arrests will be made. The crime is denounced wherever known and public sentiment will demand prompt and adequate punishment.

THE DOMINION.

Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, Thinks Confederation Has Proved a Failure.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 29.—In an address just issued by Premier Fielding the following occurs: "In the opinion of the Government the time has come when the people of Nova Scotia should make more an effort to obtain a release from the union into which they were forced. The dissatisfaction is so wide and deep that many are heard to say that no change could be for the worse. Some of those who were the warmest advocates of confederation in 1867 are now the most outspoken in expressions of hostility to it. After the failure of the repeal legislation of 1899 to accomplish its main purpose, the people decided to do nothing, not clearly, it must be admitted, to make the best of the situation. 'Give the union a fair trial,' said some. It has had a long and more fair trial, and the verdict against it is most emphatic. We were deceived by the fathers of the confederation that the affairs of the Dominion could be carried on for twenty years or more at an annual cost of \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000, but the expense now exceeds the estimate by the sum of \$35,000,000, while the interest and charges in connection with the public debt absorb nearly as much as we were told would pay the total expense of the Government."

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The confirmations by the Senate made public yesterday were as follows:

Consul General—C. R. Greathouse, of California, at Kanagawa.

Register of the Land Office—Hughes East at Yankton, Dak.

Surveyor of Customs—R. D. Lancaster at St. Louis.

United States Marshal—D. C. Fulton of the district of Wisconsin.

Receiver of Public Money—J. M. Martin at New Orleans.

United States Attorney—J. E. Carland for Dakota.

Postmasters—W. O. Garvin at Trenton, N. J.; F. T. Sterling, Kan.; Herbert Wilson, North Bend, Neb.; E. R. Warren, Kearney, Neb.

The Senate has removed the injunction of secrecy from the report of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads in the case of Herbert Williams, to be postmaster at North Bend, Neb., vice Chauncey V. Hyatt, removed. The committee applied for and received the "papers in the case."

The "papers" were removed from the report in the case of S. B. Evans, nominated to be postmaster at Ottumwa, Ia., vice A. H. Hamilton. The committee found this also to be a case of offensive partisanship, and the committee recommended the removal of Evans from the office or personal record of the outgoing official.

The Maxwell Case.

St. Louis, May 29.—The proceedings in the Maxwell murder case were rather tame yesterday in comparison to those of the last few days, the time being occupied with expert medical testimony. Dr. Louis Bauer, dean of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons and demonstrator in surgery, testified for the defense as to the means and methods of using chloroform. The testimony of Dr. Bauer consumed time up to 1:30 o'clock, when the court took a recess, after which the depositions taken in Hyde, England, showing that the defendant while living there bore a good character were read, and this occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

Knights of Labor.

CLEVELAND, O., May 29.—The Knights of Labor buckled down to business yesterday and had two sessions. The committee on by-laws presented a report recommending that the general executive committee be increased from five to eleven members. After a few hours' discussion the recommendation was agreed to. Six new members will be elected by ballot, and will serve during the unexpired year which ends in October. The permanent headquarters will be opened in Philadelphia, and, it is expected, the members would like to bring before Congress.

A DIGNIFIED JUDGE.

He Can't Take Lawyers' Jokes, and Proves Himself Very Dignified.

Two Dakota lawyers recently had some trouble with a new judge and were discussing the subject. Said one: "You got thirty days or one hundred dollars, did you?"

"Yes."

"Pay the fine?"

"No, couldn't. Thought thirty days in jail was good enough for me. What'd he fine you?"

"Fifty dollars."

"Pay it?"

"Yes, that is, my wife's father did."

"Of course—I didn't suppose you called the old judge a father-in-law."

"I was telling him that his countenance reminded me of a freight-car which had been to a smash-up, and that in his various rulings he leaped about from wrong ideas to untenable premises like an insane jack-rabbit—when he socked it onto me."

"Yes. Now that's the usual talk and the old judge never objected. I put it a little stronger and told him that I could only explain the unheard-of rulings of the court by the supposition that they came from a man with a spavined intellect, and then threw my coat and hat and yelled: 'Come down, you ancient antiquity, and I'll whack enough sense into your shattered mind so that you can hold a position at pointing sand with a ball club. Look me got at you and disgrace the fair face of nature by scattering your worthless remains around this judicial district!' He said it would be one hundred dollars or thirty days, and then went on and decided the case against me."

"Yes, that's the way it goes—it seems he can't take a joke. It strikes me that if the Government is going to send many more of these kind of judges out here that the entire Territorial bar will be in jail. If this is the way they are going to work it there don't appear to be much encouragement for a lawyer to take right hold of a case in earnest and make Rome open her mouth-fellows back to her ears and howl!"—Estelle (D. T.) Bell.

CHOLERA PREVENTION.

Utterance of Coercive Quarantines and the Advantages of Sanitation.

At a lecture in Exeter Hall, London, Sir Joseph Fayrer, the distinguished Indian physician, said that though the real cause of cholera was still unknown, yet the laws which affected its production, development and diffusion had been so far ascertained by observation that, happily, the measures by which its progress might be stayed and its fatality mitigated were now sufficiently well known as to come well within the scope of sanitary work.

He pointed out, as the most preventive effect of measures of sanitation, Sir Joseph Fayrer rejected the theory of contagion by personal intercourse, and therefore condemned in strong terms the utility of all coercive measures of quarantines and cordons. The British and Indian Governments, who based their action in the matter on well-ascertained facts, had wisely discontinued all quarantine measures on both sea and land, and relied solely upon sanitary laws. And here, remarked the lecturer, he came to the lesson which he wished to impress earnestly on every one of them, and which was a main object of his lectures—what it behooves each individual of the community to do, whether as regarded himself or the town in which he lived, when cholera manifested itself in the country. As he believed that in perfect sanitation lay the sole means of preventing the disease, so if it appeared among them every person should be scrupulously careful in his living and clothing as a means of protection. Let them be moderate and careful in diet, avoid all depressing influences, over-fatigue, chills, violent alternations of temperature, impure water, unripe fruit, the use of aperient medicines, unless professionally ordered, especially all those medicines of a saline nature. Good ventilation, perfect drainage, prevention of overcrowding—all those things should be secured in every town and village in the country.—N. Y. Observer.

The Weaker Sex.

are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements, and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

The worm must be contagious or the early bird would not catch it.—Merchant Traveler.

CAN NOT be washed off. The color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. As an antidote for the hair, it is superior. Ayer's Hair Cream has no equal. It never fails.

"Timothy by daylight"—The house-breaker.—Life.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold every where. 36c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, May 28.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Native cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00. HOGS—Good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Light, \$3.00 to \$3.50. WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.10. No. 3 red, \$0.90 to \$1.00. No. 2 soft, \$0.80 to \$0.90. OATS—No. 2, \$0.40 to \$0.50. RYE—No. 2, \$0.30 to \$0.40. BARLEY—No. 2, \$0.20 to \$0.30. LARD—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SUGAR—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. COFFEE—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. TEA—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SPICES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. FLOUR—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. BUTTER—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. EGGS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. CHICKENS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. DUCKS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. TURKEYS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. GESEES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. BACON—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SHOULDERS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SIDES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. WOOL—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. POTATOES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Native cows, \$4.00 to \$4.50. HOGS—Good to choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.50. Light, \$3.50 to \$4.00. WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.10 to \$1.20. No. 3 red, \$1.00 to \$1.10. No. 2 soft, \$0.90 to \$1.00. OATS—No. 2, \$0.50 to \$0.60. RYE—No. 2, \$0.40 to \$0.50. BARLEY—No. 2, \$0.30 to \$0.40. LARD—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. SUGAR—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. COFFEE—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. TEA—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. SPICES—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. FLOUR—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. BUTTER—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. EGGS—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. CHICKENS—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. DUCKS—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. TURKEYS—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. GESEES—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. BACON—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. SHOULDERS—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. SIDES—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. WOOL—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20. POTATOES—No. 1, \$0.15 to \$0.20.

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Native cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00. HOGS—Good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Light, \$3.00 to \$3.50. WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.10. No. 3 red, \$0.90 to \$1.00. No. 2 soft, \$0.80 to \$0.90. OATS—No. 2, \$0.40 to \$0.50. RYE—No. 2, \$0.30 to \$0.40. BARLEY—No. 2, \$0.20 to \$0.30. LARD—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SUGAR—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. COFFEE—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. TEA—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SPICES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. FLOUR—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. BUTTER—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. EGGS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. CHICKENS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. DUCKS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. TURKEYS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. GESEES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. BACON—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SHOULDERS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SIDES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. WOOL—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. POTATOES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15.

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Native cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00. HOGS—Good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Light, \$3.00 to \$3.50. WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.10. No. 3 red, \$0.90 to \$1.00. No. 2 soft, \$0.80 to \$0.90. OATS—No. 2, \$0.40 to \$0.50. RYE—No. 2, \$0.30 to \$0.40. BARLEY—No. 2, \$0.20 to \$0.30. LARD—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SUGAR—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. COFFEE—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. TEA—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SPICES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. FLOUR—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. BUTTER—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. EGGS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. CHICKENS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. DUCKS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. TURKEYS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. GESEES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. BACON—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SHOULDERS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SIDES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. WOOL—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. POTATOES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15.

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Native cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00. HOGS—Good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Light, \$3.00 to \$3.50. WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.10. No. 3 red, \$0.90 to \$1.00. No. 2 soft, \$0.80 to \$0.90. OATS—No. 2, \$0.40 to \$0.50. RYE—No. 2, \$0.30 to \$0.40. BARLEY—No. 2, \$0.20 to \$0.30. LARD—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SUGAR—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. COFFEE—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. TEA—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SPICES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. FLOUR—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. BUTTER—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. EGGS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. CHICKENS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. DUCKS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. TURKEYS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. GESEES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. BACON—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SHOULDERS—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. SIDES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. WOOL—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15. POTATOES—No. 1, \$0.10 to \$0.15.

LIBERAL OFFER.

Five Thousand Dollars to any Charitable Institution, If It Can Not be Done as It Is.

Robert, N. Y. Union and Advertiser. Friends of Ex-President Arthur are very much disquieted.

Of course he is not going to die! He is in the hands of a very particular physician. His doctor does not call it Bright's Disease! No, it is stomach disorder that he is suffering from, and he is not going to die. He takes a cold, and from time to time many other symptoms are developed. These symptoms the public should know are really secondary to Bright's Disease.

His physicians say that everything that medical skill can do for him is being